

he had what he considered important reasons for having an attendant constantly with the prisoner.

He would not say what they were, but it was learned that when Mrs. Raizen collapsed yesterday afternoon, it was not because of questions by the District Attorney. On the contrary, she had sent for him, and when he reached her she grabbed him by the arm and, in sobbing tones, said: "Oh, Mr. District Attorney Lewis, I don't want any law. Let Mrs. Raizen say what shall be done to me. If she wants my life let her have it."

Mrs. Raizen, widow of the murdered doctor, sent for reporters today, saying that she had a statement to make. She started in with the story of her marriage to the doctor in 1897 when he had only \$14 in his pocket, but wore sporty clothes. She said that when the police mentioned Lillian Raizen in connection with the murder, she told them that she was the last person in the world to be suspected. Then she burst out with:

"The law has got her. Let them do what they want, but I haven't got my boy, and my dear mother-in-law is gone."

Later she said: "I think Lillian loved my husband. Why didn't she tell me. If she asked me I would have got a divorce and she could have him."

Dr. Edward Hicks of No. 1166 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, an expert in mental disorders, with two other alienists, will examine Mrs. Raizen this afternoon. Dr. Hicks has been retained by the defense. District Attorney Lewis has not yet decided upon an alienist for the State. Dr. Hicks having been formerly engaged by him in numerous cases.

Dr. Glickstein, according to what has been already outlined in the woman's defense, will be virtually charged with the responsibility of his own death. All the murdered physician's immediate family and friends are going to make a bitter fight against the woman and the assault on the dead man's name. It is said that a mass of information, or alleged information, as to the doctor's past is in the hands of the District Attorney, including illicit dealings in drugs, for which he spent two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary, and malpractice.

Dr. S. A. Tannenbaum, a psychoanalyst, one of the woman's witnesses, states the opinion that it was Dr. Glickstein who placed these clues in her mind. When Mrs. Raizen first came to him last summer, he said, her story convinced him of this.

"I feel no doubt he fascinated her at times," said Dr. Tannenbaum, "yet at other times he acted most cold-bloodedly toward her. When she upbraided him once for it she told me, he said, 'Why don't you kill me, then?' On several occasions, repeating this remark, he would say, 'Have you got your gun with you, kid?'"

SAYS HER HUSBAND THREATENED TO THROW HER OUT THE WINDOW

Mrs. Helena Marie Watson, a young, society matron of Chesters-hill, Mount Vernon, was today granted a decree of separation from Edgar W. Watson, a member of the firm of Riker, Volts & Watson, manufacturers of neckwear, of Manhattan, by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in White Plains. Decision on alimony was reserved. They were married Nov. 30, 1920. Mrs. Watson said that on May 15 last her husband abandoned her while they were living at No. 801 Riverside Drive.

"My husband," said Mrs. Watson, "went away on a business trip and when he returned five weeks later took up his residence at the Hotel Breidl. Then he told me over the telephone to get out of my apartment. When I went to his office he told me that if I didn't get out he'd throw me out of the window."

Counsel for Mrs. Watson said he would ask for alimony of \$2,500 a year.

ITALY TO CONFER WAR CROSS ON U. S. HOLDERS OF CONGRESS MEDAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—American soldiers who won the Congressional Medal of Honor during the World War will receive the Italian War Cross, it was announced today. Gen. Vaccari, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, on Dec. 20 will personally present the War Cross at the Italian Embassy to all holders of the Medal of Honor who are able to come to Washington for the ceremony.

There are fifty-three living holders of the Medal of Honor, and those who are unable to come to Washington will have the medal transmitted to them by the Italian Government, as will the relatives of the twenty-seven holders of the Medal of Honor who have died.

U. S. CRUISER CONCORD PUT INTO THE WATER

Is First of Ten Vessels of Her Type to Be Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The light cruiser Concord, one of ten of this type vessel being built by the government, was launched at Cramps shipyard today.

The cruiser was sponsored by Miss Helen Hagley Buttrick of Concord, Mass., after which place the ship was named.

JEWELER'S CONVICTION UPHOLD

Conviction of Samuel Schoenfeld, jeweler, of Nassau Street, found guilty of concealing diamonds worth \$115,000 from a trustee in bankruptcy, was today affirmed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The indictment against Schoenfeld charged that he falsely testified that he had been held up by two robbers who threw pepper in his eyes and robbed him of his stock of diamonds. He was sentenced to four years imprisonment in Atlanta.

U. S. COMPROMISES WITH JAPAN SETS CHINESE WORRYING

See Trouble Ahead Unless Mikado's Hand Is Kept Off Asiatic Mainland.

MUCH SIDE-STEPPING

Hope at Conference That Another Plenary Session May Be Held on Saturday.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Copyright, 1921).—Compromise, which is the basis of all international agreement, has been found necessary to meet the pride and sentiment of the Japanese people.

Secretary Hughes, who started out with an insistence on the acceptance of the programme he offered, has found the Japanese currents of resistance so strong as to make it necessary to give concessions. The Japanese argued for a greater percentage of total naval tonnage and lost. They countered, however, with a proposal that the Mutu, the most powerful type of battleship yet built, should be retained. They argued that Japanese sentiment was wrapped up in the new vessel, that it would be difficult to scrap so important a ship without endangering the acceptance of the whole programme. So, in order to satisfy the Japanese, the American delegates were persuaded that as a practical proposition the inclusion of the Mutu didn't vitally affect the total armament of three big naval powers and that possibly a rearrangement of the vessels selected for the scrap heap would be just as effective in the long run.

Somewhat the same kind of tactics were used by the Japanese in the negotiations over the Island of Yap, where the mandate originally bestowed upon Japan was clasped tenaciously by the Japanese, although most of the exclusive rights and privileges which it might otherwise convey were granted to the United States.

In a nutshell, the American opinion seems to be that Japan can have all the superficial concessions she wants if it makes little difference in substance. The American naval experts do not feel that they are conceding very much to Japan in letting the Mutu remain, for they insist that the equivalent number of American battleships retained is more than sufficient to offset any advantage which the Mutu might appear to have given.

Still, the naval experts are the last people in the world to object to any increase in the size of any country so long as it is proportionate. Deep in their hearts they are not looking with any particular joy on the prospect of scrapping nice new battleships upon which so much money has been spent. The Japanese desire to keep the Mutu, they therefore worked out the advantage of those experts in all countries who felt that the Hughes proposal should merely be a starting point and that a revision upward should be made before the conference came to a final agreement.

The Arms Conference has relegated Far Eastern questions to a secondary place for the moment while all attention is concentrated on naval matters. The hope is that a plenary session may be held on Saturday of this week in order that the naval agreement may be formally proclaimed.

But while the conference has put the Far Eastern tangle aside tentatively the prospects are that the most acute situation of all has yet to develop with respect to China. The Chinese admit privately that the new treaty places no restraint upon the hand of Japan with respect to the mainland of Asia and merely binds Japan not to infringe upon the rights of other powers in the Pacific islands.

The vital matters affecting China have been side-stepped as much as possible. The Chinese fear the evasion is to be permanent and that the conference is to adjourn with nothing more than a new set of declarations which will not be any more binding upon Japan than past pronouncements. There is some ground for their suspicion, because the powers have already shown a disposition to appoint investigating commissions to report at a later date—perhaps a year or two hence.

The net of the whole situation is that if the American delegation concedes another point to Japanese pride and refuses to interfere in the settlement of the Chinese-Japanese disputes, the Far Eastern situation, so far as the Chinese are concerned, will have been very little improved by the Washington Conference. The Chinese officials here are apprehensive that America's readiness to yield to Japan on the Yap mandate as well as the American decision to alter the original Hughes naval proposals in order to satisfy Japanese pride and sentiment is an omen of Japanese-American co-operation which spells trouble for China.

JAPAN REJOICES, PREMIER SAYS, IN 4-POWER TREATY

Ready to Render All Possible Support, According to Takahashi.

PREDICTS PEACE ERA.

Offers Congratulations of Nation to Delegates and Their Peoples.

By Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi.
(Copyright, 1921, by the United Press. Reproduction in whole or in part prohibited.)

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—The people of Japan heartily rejoice at the news from Washington announcing that an agreement has been reached among the four powers for the preservation of peace in the Pacific.

Japan congratulates the delegates to the Washington Conference who participated in formulating this agreement, and the people of the powers whose representatives signed it. The people of Japan congratulate the peoples of these powers upon the approach of an era of peaceful development and friendly feelings among the nations of the earth.

They expect great things from this new concert of the powers that once aligned themselves in a common cause in defense of civilization.

We of Japan are ready to render all possible support to the four-power agreement, so that it may be a powerful factor for the preservation of peace, not only of the Pacific borders, but of the entire world.

Viscount Takahashi assumed the Premiership after the assassination of Premier Takashi Hara. He is considered a conservative, always having propounded a policy of peaceful occupation of China rather than military occupation. So far as international relations are concerned, he has been considered a liberal. The Premier visited America in his youth and studied matters of finance, in which he is considered one of the world's greatest authorities. He acted as Finance Minister in the Hara Cabinet.

PREDICT FEW VOTES AGAINST TREATY

Administration Leaders See Only Two or Three Against 4-Power Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—Administration Senators calling today at the White House predicted that there would not be more than two or three votes against ratification of the Quadruple Power Treaty when it reached a final vote in the Senate.

The treaty itself was still in the hands of State Department officials today, and it was not disclosed when they would send it to the White House for the President's delivery to the Senate.

ANSWERS LETTER OF COHALAN CRITIC

Secretary Lynch Explains How Finances of Friends of Irish Freedom Are Handled.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Answering the apparently venomous personal attack by which Michael Kelly seeks to connect the name of Judge Cohalan with the financial affairs of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and which has been published at length in The New York Evening World of today, I simply desire to point out, as national secretary of the organization, that all of the financial affairs of the F. O. I. F. are under the direction and control of the national council, the national treasurer and a board of seven national trustees.

The accounts of the Treasurer have been audited each year, at the close of the year, by certified public accountants of the highest standing. The reports of these certified public accountants as well as the detailed accounts of the Treasurer and the Board of Trustees have in turn been passed on by the National Council of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and finally have been examined by a finance committee which sat in executive session during the national convention just closed at the Hotel Astor and reported to that convention.

Following is an extract from said report: "We have gone over the books and vouchers of the organization from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 1, 1921. We have not only gone over them very carefully ourselves, but we have read the reports of the certified public accountants with a great deal of satisfaction. Here, with us submit to the convention the data that have secured."

"We certify the whole to be correct as rendered." The report of the finance committee was unanimously adopted by the national convention, comprising 3,870 delegates, as rendered.

DIARMUID LYNCH, National Secretary.

73 AGITATORS IN INDIA SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—Seventy-three participants in the Non-Co-operation movement, including the son of Mahatma Gandhi, were sentenced today to six months imprisonment at hard labor, as a reward for their activities in connection with the National Volunteers.

UNION MEN TO TRY ALTERING RULES TO CONFORM WITH LAW

(Continued From First Page.)

T. Hettrick and others, re-elected Chapman as business agent. This action was criticized by Mr. Untermyer as defiance of the law and public opinion which should be sternly rebuked.

Arrangements have been made for submitting developments of the Lockwood committee hearings to the Special Term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, over which the Appellate Division has designated Justice Isadore Wasservogel to preside, beginning Jan. 3. A Special Grand Jury will be impaneled to hear evidence of conspiracy, extortion and grand larceny by both labor organizations and building material men.

The investigation as to the acts of the officers of Inside Electrical Workers' Local No. 2, in which Mr. Untermyer said he found indications of "grand larceny on a large scale," will be put before the regular Grand Jury immediately.

Mr. Untermyer said the fact that labor unions are immune from punishment under the Anti-Trust Law in restraint of trade does not make them immune from all the laws of the land. He added that the requirement of the Plasterers' Union that the contractor or owner shall break up his models, even though they be stock models, so as to give more work to the plasterer, is a conspiracy in violation of trade under the Penal Code. The provisions taxing employers is a conspiracy to extort money. The requirement by the Lathers' Union that a man who chooses to bring his reinforced concrete work to the building already fabricated must pay a bonus to the union, is a conspiracy to extort money.

From W. McMurray, Secretary of District Council No. 9 of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union, Mr. Untermyer tried in vain to get an opinion as to the fairness of the international rule that a contractor going into an outside district must pay the highest rate of wages. He admitted that a Brooklyn contractor who had a job in Manhattan in the same building as a Manhattan contractor must pay his gang \$10 a day while the Manhattan man need pay only \$9 a day, though both gangs belong to the same local union. He said there was no limit on the size of paint brush a Manhattan painter could use; he knew nothing of the Brooklyn limit of 4 1/2 inches or the Long Island rule of 4 inches.

"Do you know Mr. Pearl of the plasterers, who said 'rushing work' by a foreman was 40 per cent. worse than picking pockets?" asked Mr. Untermyer. "Who wanted to put the harpoon into the bosses?" "Yes," said Mr. McMurray. "You don't belong to his class, do you?" asked the investigator. "I'm not here to criticize anybody," said Mr. McMurray, mildly; "but we have no harpoons in our organization."

An entry from the minutes of District Council No. 9 of Nov. 17, 1921, showed a committee from several local unions made representations that members were beaten, money was extorted from employers, that unauthorized strikes were forced—all with the knowledge and consent of the officers of the union. The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood will investigate these charges.

Roger Corbetta, Business Agent of the Cement Masons' Union, identified the bylaws, which provide that any member maliciously and selfishly doing an exceedingly unreasonable amount of work for the purpose of discrediting a fellow member with "ulterior motives" was subject to a fine of \$25. Corbetta insisted he could not remember the union initiation fees until Mr. Untermyer and Senator Lockwood threatened him with jail. Then he remembered the amount was \$53. Senator Cotillo also warned the witness.

Frank Holmes, Henry R. Brigham, Robert Main and Dent Fowler Jr., brick manufacturers and dealers, were called. Mr. Untermyer said the brick men were unrepentant after exposure a year ago. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brigham refused to waive immunity. Mr. Main, not appearing, was cited for contempt. Mr. Main waived immunity and said the New York market was short half of its normal supply of brick this year.

25,140,000 FRANCS VOTED IN NEW BUDGET

Estimates Approved by Chamber of Deputies After 30-Hour Session. PARIS, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—After a session lasting twenty hours the Chamber of Deputies at 7:45 o'clock this morning voted approval of the new budget.

The budget provides for the expenditure of 25,140,000 francs, and receipts of \$4,337,000,000 francs.

OLDENBURG PLEBISCITE IN FAVOR OF HUNGARY

16,000 Votes Cast in First Day Amid High Enthusiasm.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—Sixteen thousand votes were cast in the first day's voting in the Oldenburg Plebiscite, 80 per cent. of which favored joining with Hungary. The returns were received here with great enthusiasm.

WOULD CURB ARMY PROMOTIONS WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Eugene C. Dwyer introduced a bill in the Senate to stop further promotions in the army, navy and marine corps until ordered by Congress. "Promotions are being made so rapidly that officers will soon be in the advanced grades," said King.

DAIL NO NEARER PEACE DECISION, COLLINS ASSERTS

(Continued From First Page.)

Lord Mayor of Cork, protesting in strong terms against the treaty.

British and Irish liaison officers sent from Dublin were engaged today in investigating the killing of Sgt. Enright of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Limerick yesterday, which both sides consider highly regrettable, particularly at the present moment. Sgt. Enright had been an active agent in suppressing Sinn Féin military movements.

Another incident which the Irish Republican Army authorities dealt with immediately was an attempt this morning by a crowd of youths to stretch a streamer across Earl's Court Terrace, opposite the meeting place of the Dail Eireann, with the words "Which Flag?" between the Union Jack and the Sinn Féin tricolor. Sinn Féin volunteers dispersed the party.

On the walls outside University College during the night was painted the legend: "Down with the sham Free State! Up with the Republic!" DUBLIN, Dec. 15 (United Press).—Eamon De Valera renewed his fight against the Anglo-Irish treaty behind the closed doors of Convocation Hall in the National University when the Dail met again in secret session today.

The discussion apparently had calmed somewhat. Mild applause at the introduction of some point in the arguments could be heard through the big oaken doors. The members themselves before they entered the chamber seemed increasingly confident of a peaceful termination of the political hostilities.

The debate was confined to what De Valera terms "a question of principle" whether or not the Sinn Féin plenipotentiaries who signed the London treaty exceeded their authority.

The Collins group appeared to have gained a little strength after the battle of yesterday.

A survey made in private indicated seventy members would favor acceptance, with forty-seven against. The Cork delegates were 5 to 4 in favor of De Valera. The Tipperary members were solidly behind the Irish President.

County Clare and Galway were 5 to 2 in favor of Griffith. A majority of the Kerry delegates also favored the founder of Sinn Féin. Dublin gave Griffith a 5 to 1 majority.

The question of an Irish Republic has not yet been brought up. De Valera is understood to have injected into the discussion his own Irish oath which he wrote during the negotiations in London. Some members of the Dail in private comment declared this was even more binding than the oath written into the peace treaty. There seemed little prospect that the Irish President can secure a change in the articles of the treaty, though it is admitted he may delay action indefinitely.

SNIPING RESUMED IN BELFAST; SHOP WRECKED BY BOMB

Police Fire on Concealed Gunmen and Wound One in Renewal of Street Fighting.

BELFAST, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—Sniping was resumed in the vicinity of Marrowbone and York Streets last night. The police fired on the concealed gunmen. The only casualty reported was the wounding of one man.

A shop was wrecked by a bomb after it had been closed for the night. One of the men wounded in Tuesday's shooting died this morning.

BRITAIN FORMALLY NOTIFIED ULSTER WILL STAND ALONE

Lloyd George Gives Out Letter From Cabinet Officially Rejecting Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—The Ulster Cabinet's letter, definitely rejecting the British Cabinet's invitation to enter the Irish Free State, was made public today at Lloyd George's official Downing Street residence.

The letter, despatched by Premier Sir James Craig yesterday, protests, as was forecast by an unofficial re-

port in Belfast, against Ulster's interests being involved in the Anglo-Irish Treaty without her being consulted.

BONAR LAW TELLS HOUSE OF COMMONS HE FAVORS TREATY

Unionist Leader and Asquith Both Urge Ratification of Agreement.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—During the debate in the House of Commons on the Irish agreement today, Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist leader, announced himself in favor of the agreement.

The feature of the early proceedings was an address by former Premier Asquith heartily commending the treaty for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Asquith said the proposal was the essence of dominion self-govern-

ment, and he had been preaching dominion self-government for the last twenty years.

He could have wished that the great act of reconciliation might have been carried without dissent. Unhappily, they were not to have unanimity, he said, but there was no fear of an approach to unity over the long and bitter subject as he had ever witnessed. He declared he was not going to introduce a jarring note.

At the conclusion of Mr. Asquith's speech, Col. John Grettton, Conservative, leader of the "die hards" in Parliament, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, expressing regret that the proposed Irish settlement "would involve the surrender of rights of the Crown in Ireland and give power to establish an independent Irish army and navy."

Prime Minister Lloyd George was bombarded with questions as to whether Parliament had the right to alter the treaty. He replied that Parliament had the power to make

any change it desired, but any alterations would necessitate the reopening of negotiations.

Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, declared the treaty paid fully the Government's debt of loyalty to Ulster.

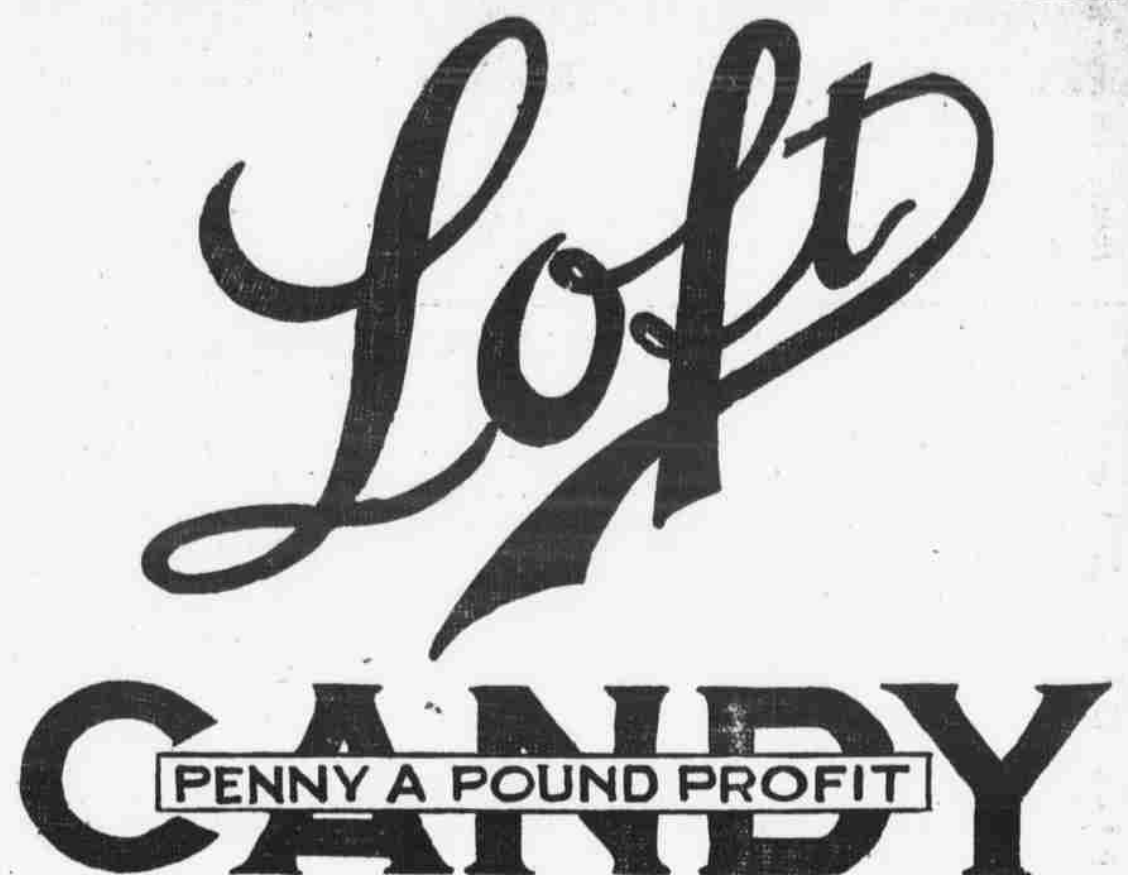
As to the Irish Army, he declared, whatever it might be, it would not be beyond the power of the empire to control it.

CRAIG SUDDENLY GOES TO LONDON FOR CONFERENCE

Ulster Premier Leaves Belfast Hurriedly, Probably to See Lloyd George.

BELFAST, Dec. 15.—Sir James Craig left suddenly for London this afternoon. He gave no explanation of his hurried departure, but it was believed he intended to confer further with Premier Lloyd George on the Irish treaty.

The Gift That Makes A Real Christmas



See Our Display Windows Or Ask the Saleslady for Your Selections

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS — SAVE HUMAN LIVES

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue, at 35th Street—N. Y.

Established 1879

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Toys a Boy Will Like Specially Priced

BECAUSE OF THE UNUSUAL NATURE OF THESE VALUES, NO TOYS LISTED HERE WILL BE CREDITED

	Heretofore	Sale
Sherwood Coaster Express Wagons	9.50	6.50
French Mechanical Motor Yachts	14.50	9.75
Smaller size	10.75	5.75
Military Drill Guns	5.00	3.50
with detachable bayonet end		
Smaller size	2.25	1.65
Imported Mechanical Trains		
reversible action locomotive with brake—tender—3 passenger cars, 10 pieces of track	Special	3.25

FOURTH FLOOR